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SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Section or Rule	Sub-section or clause	Subject	Fine which may be imposed
1		2	3
352	...	Failure of person in charge of markets to expel persons suffering from leprosy or other infections or contagious disease.	Fifty rupees
353	...	Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or poulterers' trade without licence, etc.	Ten rupees
	...	Exposing carcasses of animals for sale without licence.	Twenty rupees
364	(1)	Opening, etc., without licence a place for the disposal of the dead.	One hundred rupees
379	...	Failure to comply with requisition to cleanse or disinfect building or article.	Ten rupees
383	...	Infected person carrying on occupation ...	Fifty rupees
387	...	Failure to close place of public entertainment.	One hundred rupees
390	...	Using water after prohibition ...	Fifty rupees
Schedule IV, Rule 17		Failure to comply with requisition by auditors to attend, give evidence or produce document.	Seventy rupees

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The area of Bangalore City is about 15 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1941, of 2,48,334, without taking into account the large increase which the City has witnessed in recent years. This area is being administered according to the provisions of the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933. By the side of this area and contiguous to it is situated the Bangalore Civil Station which until the 26th July 1947, was under the administration of the Crown Representative and which was retroceded to the State from that date. In municipal matters, this Station is still governed by the provisions of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, which continues to be in force. The Station is about 14 square miles in area, with a population, according to the census of 1941, of 1,58,426 inclusive of a military personnel of 11,691. The population of this area has also increased in recent years.

The Bangalore City Municipal Council had for some time past been asking for its status being raised to that of a corporation. The question was, however, not, pursued as the area was small, and did not justify the creation of a corporation. All the same, it was being kept in view. Now, with the expansion of extensions like Jayanagar and the industrial suburbs, and the retrocession of the Civil Station, it is necessary and expedient also to constitute a single municipal corporation for both the City and the Civil Station.

The system of unified control in respect of the City and the Civil Station has already been introduced in a measure by the bifurcation of Bangalore District into Bangalore (Urban) District and Bangalore (Rural) District. Both the municipal areas are included in the former District for administrative purposes. The creation of a single corporation will do away with certain anomalies inherent in the present system, such as the levy by two authorities and at two places, of octroi on goods brought into the municipal limits thus hampering the movement of trade and commerce. Similarly, there prevails a difference in the rates of taxes levied on property and vehicles between the two areas. The creation of a combined municipal administration will terminate such

anomalies, and conduce to an efficient administration for dealing with the manifold civic problems arising in the two areas teeming with so large a population.

A draft Bill has accordingly been prepared for the constitution of a Municipal Corporation based on the merger of the two areas into a single unit. The Bill is based on the provisions of the Madras City Municipal Act, as they are similar or can be adopted more appropriately having regard to the local conditions prevailing.

The more important features of the Bill are the following :—

Strength.—The strength of the Municipal Council, Bangalore, at persent is 30, of whom 24 are elected and 6 nominated, and that of the Municipal Commission, Civil Station, is 31, of whom 24 are elected and 7 nominated. The strength of the Corporation has been slightly increased and fixed at 71 under the Bill, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case. The system of nomination, however, has been abolished but provision is made in the Bill for reservation of seats for certain special interests, namely, Labour (4 seats), Depressed Classes (5 seats), Women (5 seats) and Trade and Commerce (2 seats) and for 5 Aldermen of whom one shall be a woman (to be elected by the Councillors). Except the latter, all the other 66 seats will be filled by direct election, while the latter will be by indirect election by the Corporation itself.

Franchise.—The qualifications for the franchise are described in clause 53 of the Bill. They include residence within municipal limits for a period of at least 6 months in the year preceding that in which the electoral roll is published, and the attainment of 21 years.

Electorate.—At present, the City is divided into 9 divisions and the Civil Station into 6 divisions. The Bill proposes to divide the combined area of the City and the Civil Station into 50 divisions for purposes of election to the general seats. The boundaries of the divisions will be fixed by the Government, and may also be altered by it after consulting the Corporation. Each division will not be a multi-member division as at present, but a single-member division, that is to say, a division returning only one member.

There is no separate electorate for the minority communities at present in the City area, while in the Civil

Station, the system of separate electorate prevails for certain minority communities like the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Mahommadans and Indian Christians. The Bill proposes to abolish this system, and to introduce joint electorates for all communities. All the voters in a division irrespective of their sex or the community to which they belong will be entitled to vote at an election to any seat in that division, whether reserved or not.

Seats reserved for women and the Depressed Classes will similary be filled by election from divisions to which such seats are allotted by Government; and the seat allotted to Trade and Commerce will be filled by election by associations representing that interest. The seats allotted for Labour will be filled by two electorates consisting of persons employed in any industry situated in the combined area who are members of registered labour associations, each electorate returning 2 members.

Term.—The term of the Bangalore Municipal Council and the Muncipal Council, Civil Station, at present, is 3 years. It is considered desirable to fix the same term for the Corporation. Provision has been made accordingly in the Bill.

Mayor.—The Bill provides for the offices of a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor, both of whom will be elected by the Corporation and hold office for one year. The Mayor will preside over the meetings of the Corporation and will be an *ex-officio* member of all the standing committees. He will have full access to all the records of the Corporation and may obtain reports from the commissioner on any matter connected with the administration of the Corporation. All official correspondence between the Corporation and the Government will be conducted only through the medium of the Mayor.

Taxation.—The taxes which the Corporation may levy are enumerated in clause 98. They are:—

(*a*) a property tax on the annual value of lands and buildings, the percentage being not less than 15½ or greater than 20 on such annual value;

(*b*) a profession tax on any person exercising a profession or art or calling or transacting business or holding any appointment, public or private, according to a scale to be determined by the Corporation from time to time, provided that such scale is subject to the maximum and the minimum specified in Part III of Schedule III;

(*c*) a tax on carriages and animals provided that it shall not exceed the maxima specified in Part IV of Schedule III;

(*d*) a tax on carts;
(*e*) a tax on timber,
(*f*) a tax on advertisements, and
(*g*) a duty on transfers of property.

Powers of the Corporation.—The general powers of the several authorities of the Corporation in regard to property, contract and establishments are laid down in Chapter IV of the Bill. In view of the proposed enhanced status of the municipal body, enlarged powers are proposed to be conferred on it. The Commissioner, for instance, is empowered to sanction estimates not exceeding Rs. 10,000 under clause 73. Similarly, the powers of the standing committee to sanction estimates is fixed at Rs. 50,000.

Supervisory powers of the Government.—Certain supervisory powers to ensure the proper and efficient discharge of its duties by the Corporation are retained by the Government under clauses 43 to 47 inclusive of the Bill.

According to the Bill placed before the Representative Assembly, the qualifications for municipal franchise included ownership of property or payment of municipal tax etc. Since the Assembly passed an amendment that the franchise be extended to all adult residents of the municipality who are not disqulified by law, irrespective of whether they hold property or pay any municipal tax to the municipality, clause 53 of the Bill has been suitably modified.